

ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

Attorney-General Kellogg, of Kansas, Takes a Serious View of Its Effects.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 30.—Attorney-General L. B. Kellogg took a serious view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the original package question. He says: "I am surprised and disappointed at the decision. It simply repudiates, as I interpret it, the decision of the United States Supreme Court of forty years ago and which has been the law during that period. The court then held that a New Hampshire party could not ship into Vermont, contrary to the Prohibitory law in force in the latter State, a barrel of gin bearing the Government revenue stamp and sell the same in the original barrel in violation of the laws of Vermont."

"It is as serious and possibly as dangerous a decision as the famous *Dred Scott* decision of pro-slavery days. I feel like criticizing the court. It is not what the people of the State had a right to expect from the Supreme Court of the United States. I hope that there may be something hedging in the decision and that it is not as sweeping in its effect as it now looks and I therefore am anxious to see the full text. The dissenting opinion is clearer than the decision itself and I think that the Justice who gave that opinion held the correct view of the law and the question."

"The decision, as I read it, is a party in this State may bring into the State from other States liquor in original packages and can sell the same to a second party without liability to arrest under our Prohibitory law."

"Then, General, you think that it affects Kansas and that it will make it possible to sell liquor in original packages in this State?"

"I am sorry to say it, but I believe it does that very thing. I fear that it is a serious, if not a fatal blow to prohibition. Our law has never attempted to prohibit the importation of liquors into this State, for the framers of the law well knew that it could not be done under the statutes of the United States regulating the traffic of commerce between the States. We have only sought to prevent the sale of such liquor. This decision says in substance that we can not prevent the sale of such liquors as long as they remain in the unbroken, original packages."

KEMMLER RESPITED.

The Noted Electrical Execution in New York Indefinitely Postponed By a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Why Judge Wallace Granted the Writ.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable June 17, in the case of Kemmler, the man condemned to die by electricity this week. The ground for the writ is that the act under which the execution was to take place is in violation of the Constitution.

THE JUDGE'S STATEMENT.
NEW YORK, April 30.—Judge Wallace says that in granting the Kemmler habeas corpus writ he upheld the views of the counsel making the application, that inasmuch as the case was one of life and death the questions involved should be passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land. The question as to the validity of the delegation of power to a sheriff to fix the time and circumstances of the death of a condemned man was a serious one.

The judge intimated that the restriction of the liberty of the press was also a question to be considered, but he did not say positively that this was one of the reasons for granting the writ. The question of the cruelty or unusual nature of the punishment would be considered by the Supreme Court.

There were other questions involved, but the judge did not care to extend the interview, which was granted at a very late hour.

Paul D. Craveth, counsel for the Westinghouse Electric Company, stated positively that that company had no part in the proceedings by which the execution of Kemmler has been deferred.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.

Burning of the H. B. Plant on the St. Johns River With Loss of Life.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30.—The steamer H. B. Plant, of the St. Johns river line, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning at Beresford landing, 108 miles south of Jacksonville.

Three colored men—Elber Mallory, a waiter; Walter Coleman, a deck hand, and an unknown deck passenger—were drowned. There were a dozen other passengers and crew of twenty-three on board.

The fire was caused by the carelessness of a man who was filling a lamp and upset it. All on board escaped except the three men named.

The captain kept the deckhands back with a revolver until the women and children got into the boats. People from the shore aided in the escape of the other people on board. The boat was valued at \$45,000.

No Liquor Over Bars.

BOSTON, April 30.—The order has been issued by the Boston police board that after May 1 the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped. This order has been expected for some time, but it was the hope not only of the police commissioners, but also of the saloonkeepers that the law requiring liquor to be sold with food only would be repealed, but it was not. A bill for the repeal of the law was rejected in the Senate a few days ago, and with the idea probably that there was no further hope for modification the police commissioners have given notice to the saloonkeepers to remove their bars within twenty days.

MORE OF METTMAN.

The Lost Limb of Mrs. Mettman Found Near Leavenworth—Benson, as a Fortune Teller, Had Complete Control Over the Two Women.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 28.—The right leg of the murdered Mrs. Mettman was found at noon yesterday on the bank of the Missouri river, near the Planter's House, by a number of boys who were walking along the shore. The spot is about three-quarters of a mile from the point where the remains were probably thrown into the river, and the limb had evidently not reached the current of the stream, but was carried along the bank where the water is sluggish, and on its passage downward the limb must have caught against drift and snags, as it was a month ago last night since the butchery took place and the body was thrown into the river.

Mrs. Rautzahn was visited at the jail last night. She had sufficiently recovered from her nervous prostration to permit her removal to the room in the female department assigned her upon her admission to the jail. She was in a talkative mood. While she referred to her relations with Benson quite freely, she stoutly continued to assert her innocence of any knowledge of the crime before or after its commission. To her father she had much to say about her mother, herself and Benson, and the father afterwards told a correspondent that he had reason to believe the woman about what she told him and would stand by her. It appears that Benson, who was a sleight of hand performer and fortune teller, had complete control over both the dead woman and her daughter. Mrs. Rautzahn was introduced to Benson by her mother after her return from Illinois where her husband was killed. The mother told the daughter that Benson had prophesied that Rautzahn would be killed. This made a great impression upon them both. Their acquaintance soon became very intimate. Mrs. Rautzahn said that her first trip to Kansas City was made upon Benson's request of her mother and that she only consented to go after the mother promised to care for the children. She was absent about a week. It was during this very absence that the father asked where Mary was, when Mrs. Mettman told him that she had gone out to work a few days so she might earn some money.

Mettman said he knew his daughter was telling the truth about that, because whenever she was away his wife would always tell him Mary was working out.

It will be remembered that a statement has been made that Mettman's house was robbed about a year ago of a trunk, with some clothing and a few dollars in money. It now turns out that Benson was the thief. As soon as he heard of the theft he told the women that he knew all about it while he was in Kansas City. He described every article the trunk contained and the women of course believed that he could tell, never suspecting him of the theft. At this time he also warned them that their horse would be stolen. He told them not to go to the stable if they heard any noise as the man stealing the horse would certainly kill them. The horse was never stolen, and it is supposed that Benson laid his plans for the theft of the horse in case an occasion presented itself making it necessary for him to have a horse on short notice and without purchase.

These points were obtained from Mrs. Rautzahn's talk, and while they are far from satisfactory as to any connection she may have had in the murder they tell a story in themselves and indicate how completely the wretched woman and the dead mother were in the control of the designing villain.

A TEXAS DELUGE.

Great Destruction at Dallas as a Result of the Recent Heavy Rains.

DALLAS, Tex., April 28.—For the past week it has rained continuously throughout Western and Northwestern Texas and Friday the Trinity river, which had been swollen by the small streams and bayous which drain the country, began to rise and Saturday it was within four feet of the high water mark. The pump house at Turtle creek, from which the city obtained its water supply, became submerged while the people along the banks of the river in West Dallas were cut off from the high lands and forced to take refuge on the house tops and in the tree tops. They were rescued from their perilous quarters by boatmen and the police.

One hundred houses in West Dallas were submerged and at ten o'clock the river had reached the high water mark and was rising at the rate of seven inches an hour.

On the Oak Cliff side of the river the inhabitants were driven from their homes. They had removed their household goods to high ground. Many of the outbuildings were swept away and the gardens destroyed.

On the Dallas side of the river great damage has been inflicted upon property. Several large brickyards on the banks and in the low lands are under water. The great pressed brick company's works recently erected suffered severely, the water being twenty feet deep in their premises. The loss in the brickyards alone will reach \$50,000 or \$75,000.

Reports from other points along the river indicate that the inhabitants of the flooded districts suffered severely. Crops have been destroyed, houses swept away and bridges and trestle work knocked out, but so far as known no lives have been lost, although many narrow escapes have been recorded.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission Defining Some of the Duties and Limitations Imposed on Common Carriers by the Inter-State Commerce Act in the Matter of Forwarding Traffic.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission decided yesterday the case of Bennett D. Mattingly, a distiller of Louisville, Ky., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in favor of the defendant. The decision was prepared by Commissioner Schoonmaker. The Pennsylvania company operates the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, and a branch of this road, lying wholly within the State of Indiana, forms the only connection at New Albany, Ind., between the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated railroad and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. At New Albany the Pennsylvania company received complainant's grain from the former company, but refused to deliver it to the latter for transportation to Louisville, preferring to take the freight to that point over the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, its own road.

The points decided in this case, briefly stated, are as follows: The provisions of the act to regulate commerce construed in the light of the principles that apply to inter-State commerce as enunciated by the courts of the United States, must be understood as intended to regulate all the commerce subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, including the agents and instrumentalities employed and the commodities carried, with only the limitations found in the act itself. The provision in the first section that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of property wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid, that is by continuous carriage or shipment, only excludes from regulation the purely internal commerce of a State, that which is confined within its limits, which originates and ends in the same State. When a State carrier engages in inter-State commerce it becomes a National instrumentality for the purpose of such commerce, and is subject to regulations prescribed by the National authority. It can not limit its obligations in that business, but must serve the business offered impartially and without preference or discrimination. The National regulations prescribed are not in all respects co-extensive with the power of Congress, and do not provide for ordering through routes and through rates. While it is the duty of a State carrier which engages in inter-State commerce to forward traffic offered from a connecting line, there is no authority under the present act to compel the carrier to forward the traffic over a route not operated or selected by itself.

A DELEGATE SPEAKS.

Senor John Alfonso, Delegate from Chili to the Pan-American Congress, Denounces as False and Unwarranted the Utterances of a Chilian Citizen.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Senor John Alfonso, delegate from Chili to the recent Pan-American Conference, regrets that through a reporter's carelessness the remark of a Chilian citizen journeying in this country have been published as if emanating from a delegate to the conference. The incident makes it appropriate, however, for Senor Alfonso himself to express his views, which he does as follows:

"I regard the mere holding of the conference as an important matter in itself. While there may be no immediate results, the work done will surely bear good fruit in the end. Chili desires the trade of this country. We have been most courteously treated by the people here, and I desire to denounce as false and unwarranted the entire statement made by the citizen referred to."

A REGULAR DELUGE.

Gainesville, Tex., Visited by a Regular Deluge, which Swept Away Forty Dwellings and Caused the Loss of One Life.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., April 26.—A terrific storm of rain and hail struck this city Thursday night, deluging the streets to the depth of three feet, and destroying over \$50,000 worth of property. The cloud-burst was preceded by a four hours' rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. A creek which flows through the center of the town rose up and swept away forty dwellings, but the whole city came to the rescue and only one life was lost.

Yesterday morning washouts were reported on all the railroads, and all traffic was suspended on the Santa Fe. Crops have suffered, many farms being under water. Mrs. Gestman died of fright while being carried from her home.

The Cowden Plan for the Improvement of the Mississippi River.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate committee on commerce gave a hearing yesterday morning to the advocates of the Cowden plan of improving the Mississippi river by making the Lake Borgne outlet, etc. Among those who addressed the committee were Captain T. P. Leathers, ex-Solicitor-General Good, John Cowden, Mr. Chalmers, of Louisiana, and a representative of the Knights of Labor named Schultheis. The committee took no action on the bill.

FIGURES FURNISHED.

Statistics Concerning Imports, Exports and Immigration.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The monthly statement of the bureau of statistics for the month of March has been issued by S. J. Brock, the chief of the bureau. It also gives the balances of exports and imports for the periods of three, nine and twelve months ending with March 31, and furnishes some interesting facts and figures. Our foreign trade for the month of March shows a balance in our favor of \$5,452,986, this being the excess of our exports of merchandise over our imports. The total export trade for March was \$72,007,481, whereas the last year's March exports were \$60,120,694, and the excess of exports over imports was \$2,718,000. The result of the favorable business of March shows a continued increase, and the margin in favor of the present fiscal year is further enlarged.

The leading articles of export consisted of 419,242 bales of cotton, worth \$21,190,357; 13,268,292 bushels of corn, worth \$5,341,415; 4,842,733 bushels of wheat, worth \$3,938,939; 1,151,287 barrels of flour, worth \$5,339,254; other breadstuffs about \$1,000,000; cattle, hog and dairy products to the amount of \$10,565,563. The balance of the exports is made up of various other products manufactured and unmanufactured. It will be seen that about two-thirds of our exports for the month of March consist of cotton, corn, wheat and wheat flour, and other breadstuffs and meat products.

Our exports for three months ending with March 31 amounted to \$218,296,455 and exceeded our imports to the amount of \$24,601,718. The excess for the corresponding period of last year was \$5,023,324, and the exports for nine months ending with March 31 were \$683,718,950, and the imports were \$571,817,584, giving us an excess of exports of \$111,901,366, while the exports for the corresponding nine months of last year were \$582,180,363 and the imports were \$549,322,060, showing an excess of exports of only \$33,548,303.

This shows a most favorable result in a gain of the excess of exports over imports during the last nine months over the excess of the corresponding period of last year of \$78,353,063. These are the results of the three-quarters of the present fiscal year and indicate a very healthy and most favorable condition of trade when the balance is in our favor of nearly \$112,000,000.

During the month of March the immigration to this country has been 35,750, as compared with 29,801 for the month of March, 1899. During the nine months the immigration has been 254,403, as compared with 255,707 for the corresponding period of last year.

KANSAS PRECAUTIONS.

What the Live-Stock Sanitary Board Proposes in the Way of Quarantine.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, which has been in session here for the purpose of framing more stringent rules and regulations than have heretofore been in force, has agreed upon an order under which cattle from the Eastern States must be held ninety days at Kansas City at the expense of the owner, and until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas. This applies to all cattle shipped into Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia and the Dominion of Canada. Cattle from other districts may enter the State provided the shipper satisfies the inspector that they are healthy and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease. All cattle coming into the State from or through the Kansas City stock yards must have a permit from the State inspector. Cattle from the south line of Kansas that have been kept since December 1 west of the east line of the Indian Territory, and north of the 36th parallel of the north latitude, or west of the 21st meridian, of longitude west from Washington and north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, may be admitted to the State upon proof of health by affidavit of disinterested parties. The penalty for the violation of these rules is not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000.

BISMARCK ON SOCIALISM.

It May Yet Cause Trouble in Germany—No Fear of May Day.

LONDON, April 26.—The Herald publishes the report of an interview had by one of its representatives with Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor said he would not, if it were in his power, interfere with the workmen in any way on May day, nor would he display any anxiety, which only increases the aggressiveness of the agitators. Socialism, he said, would yet cause trouble in Germany, and the man who would yield to that element to prevent a manifestation was a coward. It was sometimes an act of benevolence to shed the blood of the riotous in defense of the law-abiding. May day was not a dangerous enemy, and the naming of it for an assault ought not to be dreaded. It would only be a sham fight like the battles of the Salvation army.

Must Go Back.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There are nineteen Chinamen now in custody in the State of Washington who came into the country in violation of the Chinese Exclusion act. It is supposed that they came across the British border, but Secretary Windom has decided to send them back to China direct and at once.

The Lady Next Door.

Mrs. W. envied the lady next door because she always seemed so well and happy. "She enjoys life and I don't," said the discontented woman. "How I would like to change places with her!" At last she made the acquaintance of the object of her envy, and this is what the lady told her: "Happy! Of course I am, for I enjoy perfect health. My dear Mrs. W., your face tells me why you are not happy. You are suffering from functional derangements. I was a martyr to female weakness for years, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me, as it will you if you will try it. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) returned."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

Some men's heads are so soft that a shadow from a brick wall will produce a concussion of the brain.—Light.

My son twelve years of age, has been afflicted with scrofula for eight years. His hip joint protruded through the skin, and he could not walk except on crutches, and he was also nearly blind. I had him under the care of the best doctors without avail, and had given him up to die, when I was urged to try Bull's Sarsaparilla. He has used eight bottles and already his eyesight is restored and his limb much better. His appetite is now good, he looks well and is quite cheerful. I think with a few more bottles he will be completely restored.—James Lee, Nashville, Tenn.

"Put not your trust in riches," but there's no objection to your putting your riches in trusts.—Yankers Statesman.

The Blues.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "blue devils," "megrimms" and "malignities" torment the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

It is said that the tailor-made girl takes a measured step.—Boston Gazette.

QUININE will often stop the chills for a brief period, but Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria removes the malarious poison from the system and cures you. A single dose will sometimes do it. Sold by Druggists.

When a train is telescoped the passengers are apt to see stars.

Are as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures Backache. Backache. Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 2, 1888. I could hardly walk or lie down from lame-back; suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so. FRED. HITMAN.

Cloveland, Ind., Feb. 8, 1887. From a bad cold my neck settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not fear recurrence. MRS. P. M. REINHIMER.

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If you have occasion to use "Vaseline" in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many drugstores are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline Preparations put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not do good nor give you the result you expect. A two ounce bottle of Bile Beans Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

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